

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW GENERA AND SPECIES
OF LONGICORN COLEOPTERA FROM SUMATRA

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The new species of Longicornia described in the following paper are those obtained by Dr. Beccari and Dr. Modigliani in the course of their journeys through Sumatra and the adjacent small islands. Some of these species collected at Engano I. were obtained there also by Mr. Doherty. The latter made however, a much more extensive collection of Longicornia in Perak, and when this collection has been fully worked out, we shall be in a better position to compare the Longicorn fauna of Sumatra with that of the Malay Peninsula.

PRIONALLUS gen. nov.

Female. Antennal tubercles prominent, flattered above, separated from one another by a distinct interval, and each encircled at the base on the inner side by a narrow groove; the interval between them marked by a deep longitudinal furrow which extends forwards to the clypeus and backwards to the occiput.

Eyes transverse, feebly emarginate in front. Antennae reaching beyond the middle of the elytra; scape moderately long, gradually thickened to the apex; third joint a little longer than the scape; fourth scarcely more than half as long as the third, fifth to tenth gradually decreasing in length, eleventh about one half longer than the tenth. Prothorax with three spines on each side, one about midway between the middle and anterior margin, the remaining two, diverging from a common elongate base which arises from the middle of the side; disk with two closely approximated shining tubercles placed just behind the middle. Scutellum rather broad, obtusely rounded behind. Elytra oblique at the shoulders, somewhat widened at the middle and rounded at the apex; the lateral margins turned up so as to form a channel on

each side extending from the shoulder to the apical border; epipleures broad and concave. Prosternal process arched in middle, prolonged behind the coxae, with its extremity resting on the mesosternal process. Metathoracic epimera with the sides subparallel, truncate behind. Sternites of the abdomen subequal in length; the last broadly rounded behind; the intercoxale of the first obtusely rounded in front. Legs rather long; femora subcylindrical, flattened and slightly canaliculate underneath; hind femora reaching to the tip of the elytra. Tarsi narrow, third joint much shorter than first or second, not very deeply emarginate, claw joint longer than all the others taken together.

This genus seems to resemble most *Ancyloprotus* White, but may be readily distinguished by the longer legs, wider elytral epipleures, larger scutellum, separated antennal tubercles, and by the position of the lateral thoracic spines and several other characters including the obtusely rounded intercoxal process of the abdomen in the female.

1. *Prionallus nodicollis*. sp. n.

Nigro-fuscus subtilissime granulatus et opacus; antennis sat nitidis, articulis 10^o, 12^oque totis, et articulis a 3^o ad 9^{um} versus apicem subtilus longitudinaliter striatis; prothoracis disco tuberculis duobus nitidis approximatis instructo, margine basali in medio fere recto, versus latera sinuato; elytris utrisque ad angulum humeralem dente breve armatis; corpore subtilus pedibusque subtilissime denseque punctulatis, sat nitidis; tibiisque subtilus dentibus minutis nonnullis instructis.

Long. 35. *Lat.* 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Sumatra: Si-Rambé (*Modigliani*).

Whole upper surface, with the exception of the antennal tubercles and the lateral spines and dorsal tubercles of the thorax, very finely and closely granulate and opaque. The antennal tubercles, which are somewhat rounded and abruptly limited on the inner side, are finely punctured and subnitid; and a short oblique elevation at each side of the median furrow is also nitid. Antennae nitid, with the last two joints, and apical areas of gradually increasing length on the underside of the remaining

joints from the third, longitudinally striate and opaque. Underside of head rugose punctate; genae acute; sub-mental process of gula somewhat obtusely convex in front.

Metasternum, abdomen, and legs finely punctulate and sub-nitid; and somewhat reddish-brown in colour.

The above description is based upon a single female example.

A second female specimen, taken at the same place, offers certain differences which seem almost to be of specific value. It is entirely of reddish-brown colour; the dorsal tubercles of the thorax are smaller and narrower, resembling two oblique ridges approximated behind and diverging in front; the median part of the basal margin of the pronotum, facing the scutellum, is obtusely rounded instead of being straight; and, lastly, there is no distinct tooth at the humeral angle of each elytron. In other respects this specimen agrees with the type.

2. *Aegosoma incertum*, sp. n.

♀. *Testaceum; margine antico posticoque pronoti, et sutura margineque elytrorum anguste infuscatis; antennis quam corpore paullo brevioribus, testaceis, articulis 6° ad 11^{mm} et apice quinti fuscis, articulo 3° elongato scabroso; elytris longis, granulosis, utrisque costis tribus angustis instructis; costa interna longe ante apicem desinente; costa tertia antice paullo ante medium evanescente; apicibus utrisque dente suturali armatis; tibiis et femoribus versus apicem sub-infuscatis.*

Long. 15, lat. 12 mm.

Hab. Sumatra: Pangherang-Pisang (*Modigliani*). One female example.

Head with a very feebly raised dark median line, extending from the clypeus almost up to the thoracic margin. Prothorax widened from the base to the middle, thence to the basal margin slightly sinuate; with a distinct edge continued from the basal margin to the outer angle of the coxal cavity, but in front of this without trace of sharp edge or carina, the line of suture between the prosternum and flanks of prothorax being indicated only by a slight difference in colour on each side of it. Elytra almost 7 times as long as the pronotum, rather closely granulose

and sub-opaque, each with three narrow costae, of which the innermost extends from the base to about the beginning of the posterior third; the second extends from the base nearly up the apex, a little in front of which it turns in towards the suture; the third commences a little in front of the middle and ends before reaching the apex. Antennae not reaching to the apex of the elytra, testaceous in colour, with the last six joints, the apical part of the fifth and the extreme tip of the third and fourth, dark brown.

3. *Tetraonmatus niger*, sp. n.

♂. *Niger*, *pube grisea haud dense obteclus*; *antennis, basi exceptis, brunnescentibus*; *prothorace oblongo-ovato, basi sinuato-sulcato et paullo constricto, lateribus inermibus, dense granulato-punctulatis et opacis, disco sat sparse punctato, nitido*; *elytris crebre punctatis*; *femoribus abrupte clavatis*.

Long. 5.5-7.5 mm.

Hab. Sumatra: Si Rambé (*Modigliani*). Two male specimens.

This species resembles *T. callidioides*, Pasc. in general form, but has the prothorax relatively narrower, and unarmed at the sides; and the femora more abruptly clavate, with the clubs of the middle and hind pairs shorter and thicker. The eyes are less coarsely faceted than in other species of the genus, and the upper lobes smaller and more widely separated from one another. In the male, the sexual sculpture on the sides of the prothorax consists of very small feebly raised, circular granules, having each a puncture in the middle.

4. *Pachylocerus parvus*, sp. n.

Parvus in hoc genere, nigro-fuscus, tarsis et plaga fusco-maculata prope apicem elytrorum fulvo-testaceis; *antennis brevibus, paullo pone basin elytrorum transeuntibus, articulo 3° in longitudine 1° aequali, sed paullo crassiori, articulis 6° ad 11^{um} latis, compressis, utrisque ad apicem antice acutangulatis*; *prothorace rugoso, medio sulco oblongo-*

elliptico haud distincte impresso; elytris rugoso-punctatis, pube nigra maculatim dispersa instructis.

Long. 10-14, lat. 3-4.5 mm.

Hab. Sumatra: Si-Rambé (*Modigliani*).

Blackish-brown, with the tarsi and an irregular plaga before the apex of each elytron fulvous. Antennae reaching a little beyond the base of the elytra; third joint thicker but not longer than the first; fourth and fifth each shorter than, but nearly as broad as, the third; sixth distinctly broader than the fifth and acutely angulate at the apex on the anterior side; seventh to tenth similar to sixth, but becoming gradually shorter and less broad; eleventh narrower and a little longer than tenth; second to fifth with a short fringe of black hairs underneath. Pronotum transversely and not very strongly rugose, with a shallow groove, somewhat oblong-elliptic in form, on the middle of the disk. Elytra very closely and somewhat rugosely punctured; spotted with small patches of short black pubescence, which occur also in slight depressions over the fulvous area in front of the apex. Legs as closely, but not quite so strongly, punctured as the elytra, thinly pubescent; tarsi covered above with a silky pubescence of a tawny colour.

5. *Pachylocerus plagiatu*s, sp. n.

Nigro-fuscus aut ferrugineus: antennis rufo-ferrugineis: prothorace transversim plus minusve regulariter rugoso; elytris pube atro-fusca et aureo-fulva villas plagasque formante, vestitis; corpore subtilus pedibusque tenuiter griseo-pubescentibus. Long. 21-25, lat. 6-7 mm.

Hab. Sumatra: Merang (*Doherty*), Nias I. (*Modigliani*).

Varying from blackish-brown to reddish-brown in colour; antennae more or less red. Prothorax transversely rugose, the ridges being more or less regular, but sometimes interrupted by a slight longitudinal impression on each side of the middle of the disc. Elytra with blackish-brown pubescence forming longitudinal bands and some irregular broader patches, the intervals between these bands and patches clothed with golden tawny pubescence; each with two short basal ridges placed near the suture, and a longer strongly punctured ridge passing obliquely backwards from

near the shoulder to the middle. This species is closely allied to *P. pilosus*, Guér. from Java, differing from it in having the elytra less definitely banded with dark pubescence.

6. ***Thranus sumatrensis***, sp. n.

Brunneus; elytris macula elongata utrinque prope basin et macula transversa vix ante medium, pallidioribus, haud distincte notatis: antennis fuscis, articulis 8°, 9°que pallide fulvis; pedibus testaceis, clavis femorum posteriorum fuscis; prothorace quam basi elytrorum angustiore, lateribus fere parallelis, disco medio sat valde gibboso, asperato; elytris elongatis postice valde angustatis, dense asperato punctatis, apicibus acuminatis.

Var. elytris unicoloribus, fulvo-brunneis.

Long. 19-22, lat. 4-4.5 mm.

Hab. Sumatra: Si-Rambé (*Modigliani*).

This species closely resembles *Thranus gibbosus*, Pasc. in the shape and relative width of the prothorax, but differs in having longer and more attenuated elytra. These organs are widest a little behind the shoulders, and are thence rather strongly narrowed towards the middle, being very slightly and gradually narrowed from a little in front of the middle up to about the beginning of the posterior fourth, where they are least broad, and between which point and the apex they are again slightly dilated. In its narrowest part, each elytron is less than half of its width at the base. The elytra vary in colour from fulvous-brown to dark brown; and in the darker specimens an elongate spot at the base and a transverse spot in front of the middle may be distinguished.

7. ***Leptura sumatrensis***, sp. n.

Strangaliae forma: luteo-testacea: capite supra vittis duabus nigris; pronoto utrinque nigro-vittato, medio vitta aurantiaco-pubescente ornato; elytris utrisque linea suturali, vitta marginali et maculis tribus, duabus prope basin, tertia paullo ante medium, nigris, notatis; pectore aurantiaco-sericeo; abdomine nitido, sparse minuteque punctato; pedibus nigrescentibus, coxis et femorum basibus testaceis; antennis

nigris, medium elytrorum paullo transeuntibus, versus apicem gradatim leviterque incrassatis.

Long. 16, lat. 3 mm. One female example.

Hab. Sumatra: Si Rambé (*Modigliani*).

Narrower and more elongate than *Strangalia attenuata*, Linn.; with the elytra a little wider at the base than the base of the prothorax, narrowing strongly for about one-fourth of their length from the base and thence very gradually and slightly to the apex. Antennae reaching to a little beyond the middle of the elytra in the ♀, with the joints from the 3rd to 11th becoming gradually thicker and not in the least angulate at the apex.

8. *Xylotrechus idoneus*, sp. n.

Capitis fronte carinis quatuor instructa, quarum duabus internis approximatis et antice conjunctis, duabus externis prope oculos et supra condylos antennarum positis; capite prothoraceque plumbeo-griseis, hoc supra vitta mediana nigra; elytris nigro-fuscis, fasciis plumbeo-griseis, ornatis, videlicet: fascia transversa ad basin extremam, fascia brevi angulata utrinque paullo pone basin, fascia arcuata utrinque vix ante medium et ad suturam prolongata fere usque ad scutellum; fascia sat lata triangulari pone medium et fascia vel macula oblonga, suturali, ad apicem; corpore inferiore in parte magna albo-cinereo, metasterno medio nigrescente; pedibus antennisque grisescentibus, his versus apicem pal-lidis.

Long. 8-13, lat. 2-3,5 mm.

Hab. Sumatra: Si-Rambé (*Modigliani*).

A typical *Xylotrechus* with the front of the head slightly narrowed between the eyes, marked in the middle with two distinct carinae converging and uniting below, and at each side with a carina passing over the antennary condyle and along the front margin of the eye; the prothorax widened behind the middle, narrowing gradually in front and more quickly towards the base; the first joint of the hind tarsus almost twice as long as the remaining joints together. It resembles *X. buqueti*, L. & G. in the markings of the elytra, but the disc of the prothorax is marked

only with a median black band narrow in front and widening like a club behind.

9. *Xylotrechus discors*, sp. n.

Angustus; capitis fronte medio carinulis tribus parallelis, instructa; capite prothoraceque pube plumbeo-grisea sat dense oblectis, hoc supra ante medium maculis duabus nigris notato; elytris atro-fuscis, fasciis quatuor plumbeo-griseis ornatis, fascia prima ad basin extremam, secunda valde obliqua et ad suturam usque ad scutellum prolongata, tertia extus angusta et fere recte transversa, ad suturam late triangulariter producta, quarta ad apicem; corpore subtilus pro parte majore, griseo; episternis, metasternique limbis, et lateribus abdominis plus minusve albescentibus; antennis corpore dimidio aequilongis, griseis, articulis 3 vel 4 ultimis, paululo incrassatis, pallidis.

Long. 10-11, lat. 2 mm.

Hab. Sumatra: Si Rambé (*Modigliani*); and Malay Peninsula: Selangor (*H. C. Robinson*).

Narrow and long, resembling species of *Demonax* both in form and markings. Prothorax sub-cylindrical, slightly rounded at the sides, nearly one third longer than broad; the disc marked with two not very distinct black spots just before the middle, and along the middle more or less bare of pubescence and finely asperate. Scutellum grey. Elytra each with four bluish-grey bands, the first at the base, the second placed obliquely between the base and the middle, widening anteriorly near the suture and at the suture itself narrowly prolonged up to the scutellum, the third lying mainly behind the middle, narrow at its outer end, and prolonged in a triangle at the suture, its hind border almost directly transverse; the fourth at the apex, sometimes taking the form of an oblong spot adjoining the suture. Legs slender, with the hind femora extending well beyond the apex of the elytra, and the first joint of the hind tarsus much longer than the remaining joints together.

The pubescence has a greenish-grey, rather than a leaden grey tint in the specimen from Selangor, this specimen agreeing otherwise with those from Sumatra.

10. *Xylotrechus demonacius*, sp. n.

Angustus, pube grisea dense oblectus, villis nigris ornatus; capitis fronte inferiore leviter sub-obsoleteque tricarinata; prothorace sub-cylindrico, quam latiore sesqui-longiore supra utrinque vitta angusta nigra, notato; elytris vitta brevi suturali pone scutellum et utrinque vittis tribus, nigris, notatis; una ad latus a basi ad medium extensa, secunda dorsali, paullulo obliqua, inter medium et partem anticam quartam posita, tertia quoque paullulo obliqua, inter medium apicemque posita, et antice in maculam quadratam versus suturam dilatata; corpore subtus griseo, episternis meso-metathoracisque sordide albis; antennis corpore dimidio aequilongis, versus apicem paullulo incrassatis.

Long. 8-11, lat. 1.5-2 mm.

Hab. Sumatra: Si Rambé (Modigliani).

Rather narrow and elongate for this genus, having more the shape of a *Demonax*.

The legs are slender, with the hind femora reaching beyond the apex of the elytra, and the first joint of the hind tarsus much longer than the remaining joints together.

11. *Chlorophorus signatipennis*, sp. n.

Capite, pronoto, et corpore inferiore nigris, pube grisea sat dense oblectis, episternis meso-metathoracisque et abdominis lateribus densius sub-albido pubescentibus; scutello lato, albo-griseo; elytris fusco-velutinis, vittis fasciisque griseo-flavescentibus, ornatis, fascia transversa ad basin, vittis duabus antice transversim conjunctis utrinque ante medium, fascia transversa pone medium, et fascia vel macula, antice obliqua, ad apicem; prothorace oblongo-orato, lateraliter rotundato et fusco-playiato, medio elytris fere aequi-lato; femoribus 4 posterioribus utrinque uni-carinatis; antennis (♂) medium elytrorum attingentibus.

Long. 10-12 mm.

Hab. Sumatra: Si Rambé (Modigliani)

Agreeing in structural characters with the more typical species of *Chlorophorus*, this species may be identified by the distinctive arrangement of the yellow-grey bands on the dark-brown elytra, and especially of the two longitudinal bands on the front half of each. The inner of these two bands runs from the middle, rather close to the suture, to within a short distance of the basal transverse band, it narrows at the front end and is there connected by a short transverse bar with the second band, which is somewhat triangularly enlarged in front and tapers almost to a point behind, the two bands together on the left elytron having the form of the figure 7. The transverse band behind the middle widens a little towards the suture; and the band or spot at the apex is rather broad at the suture, with the front margin oblique.

12. *Arcyphorus signatus*, sp. n.

Capite prothoraceque griseo-flavescentibus, hoc supra macula elongato-elliptica postice bifida, lateraliter utrinque macula media rotunda cum macula posteriore juncta, nigris, notato; elytris atro-fuscis, villis fasciisque griseo-flavescentibus, sub-intricate ornatis; prothorace reticulatim, haud profunde punctato; femoribus 4 posterioribus carinatis.

Long. 13 mm.

Hab. Sumatra: Si Rambé (*Modigliani*).

Prothorax yellowish-grey, marked above with a long black spot which is pointed in front, slightly curved at the sides and divided behind by a line of grey pubescence; at each side with a median round black spot joined below to a posterior oblong spot. Scutellum grey. Elytra blackish-brown, velvety, with yellowish-grey bands arranged as follows: a transverse band at the base not reaching as far as to the shoulders, and joining at its outer end, a longitudinal band which runs along the disc of each elytron to the middle, an obcordate sutural spot behind the scutellum; a sutural band beginning just behind this spot, continued to a short distance beyond the middle, at its hinder end joining a transverse band which crosses almost the whole width of the elytra, and at its front end, connected by a transverse bar with the latero-discal band; a short sutural band at the apex, uniting in front with a short obliquely transverse band or spot. Body

underneath with a grey pubescence, the episterna of the meso- and metathorax, and the sides of the first abdominal segment with a denser, whitish pubescence.

13. *Arcyphorus vittatus*, sp. n.

Angustus et elongatus; capite prothoraceque et corpore inferiore pube flavescente sat dense oblectis; prothorace reticulatim, haud profunde, punctato, villis tribus angustis nigris notato, una mediana dorsali, ceteris ad latera; elytris rufo-brunneis, antice sat dense punctatis, utrisque villis tribus flavo-pubescentibus, una suturali a basi ad apicem extensa, secunda supra humerum incipiente, postice attenuata, et paullo pone medium evanescente, tertia brevi, sub-marginali, prope basin; apicibus late sub-oblique truncatis; pedibus nigro-fuscis griseo subtiliter pubescentibus, femoribus mediis utrinque unicarinatis; antennis fuscis, corpore dimidio (♀) aequilongis.

Long. 13, lat. 2 mm.

Hab. Sumatra: Si Rambé (*Modigliani*).

A narrow and elongate species, easily identified by the reddish brown colour of the elytra marked with pubescent yellow bands one running along the suture from base to apex, a second from above the shoulder to a short distance past the middle, posteriorly attenuate and taking a slightly lateral position, the third running for a shorter distance from the base, close to the outer margin, gradually attenuated behind. Prothorax oblong ovate; with a shallow reticulate puncturation, which is more or less concealed under the yellow pubescence; marked with three narrow black vittae, one medio-dorsal slightly raised, and one, rather high up, along each side. Body underneath black, covered with a yellowish-grey pubescence, which is condensed to form a yellowish band along each side of the meso- and metathorax. Middle femora with a distinct carina on each side; hind femora obsolete carinate, reaching just beyond the apex of the elytra in the female.

A species of *Demonax* - *D. decipiens*, Gah., from the same place and taken during the same months, is deceptively like

this species, but has two narrow slightly curved longitudinal black bands on the pronotum instead of a single median band.

14. *Demonax gregalis*, sp. n.

Niger; pube plumbeo-grisea oblectus; prothorace oblongo-ovato, supra maculis duabus rotundatis, nigris notato: utroque elytro vittis brevibus, una angusta dorsali obliqua, altera sat lata infra humerum, prope basin, fascia obliqua vix ante medium, et fascia vel plaga transversa pone medium, nigris, notato: corpore sublus in mare plus minusve cinerascente, segmentis duobus ultimis, nigris: antennis quam corpore paullo brevioribus, articulis 4 ultimis pallidis, 3^o, 4^oque ad apicem spinosis; corpore sublus in foemina fere toto plumbeo-griseo.

Long. 9-11, lat. 1,8-2 mm.

Hab. Sumatra: Si Rambé (*Modigliani*).

Rather densely covered with a leaden-grey pubescence; the prothorax marked above with two round black spots; each elytron with two short vittae near the base, one of them at the side, and the other placed obliquely on the disc, an oblique band crossing from a little in front of the middle at the suture to a little behind the middle at the side, and a transverse band, slightly oblique, a short distance behind the middle. In the male, the prothorax is feebly and not distinctly punctate, and the body underneath, except on the last two segments, is somewhat closely covered with ashy-white pubescence. The prothorax of the female exhibits a shallow reticulate puncturation on those parts where the pubescence is less dense; and the body underneath is covered with a pubescence as dark as that on the upperside. In both sexes the first joint of the hind tarsus is very long, nearly three times as long as the 2nd and 3^d together.

It is possible that the specimens here regarded as sexes of the same, may belong to two distinct species, since the group to which they are to be referred contains a number of very closely allied and very similarly marked forms.

15. *Demonax decipiens*, sp. n.

Arcyphoro vittato (supra descripto) persimilis, sed prothorace supra vittis duabus paululo curvatis, nigris, notato; elytris vix evidenter punctatis: femoribus mediis haud carinatis; articulis 3^o, 4^oque antennarum extus ad apicem spina sat longa armatis.

Long. 10-12, lat. 1.75-2 mm.

Remarkably like *Arcyphorus vittatus* both in shape and coloration, but slightly smaller in size, and differing from it by the following characters: Prothorax entirely covered with yellowish or greyish pubescence at the sides, and marked above with two narrow, slightly curved, longitudinal, black bands reaching neither to base nor apex. Elytra scarcely visibly punctured; coloured and banded almost exactly as in *A. vittatus*, but with the marginal yellow band on each side wanting, a very narrow band on the front part of the epipleural fold taking its place. Third and fourth joints of the antennae armed with a slender spine at the apex. Femora not carinate. First joint of hind tarsus relatively longer, being about twice as long as the next two together.

16. *Demonax delectus*, sp. n.

Pube cinereo-flavescente dense oblectus; pronoto vittis duabus brevibus, paullo arcuatis, nigris, notato; utroque elythro vittis duabus una dorsali, altera laterali a basi ad medium, et postice transversim conjunctis, fascia transversa pone medium vitta postica sub-marginali conjuncta, nigris, notato; antennis (♀) quam corpore brevioribus, articulis 3^o, 4^oque extus ad apicem sat longe spinosis.

Long. 7-9 mm.

Hab. Sumatra: Si Rambé (*Modigliani*).

Densely covered above with a yellowish-grey pubescence. Prothorax marked above with two short, slightly curved, longitudinal black bands. Elytra marked each with two longitudinal black bands, one dorsal and one lateral, extending from the base to the middle and there joined together by a transverse black bar, with

a transverse black fascia a little way behind the middle, joined behind to a longitudinal band which extends to the apex. Body underneath rather densely pubescent, especially at the sides. Antennae of ♀ reaching a little beyond the middle of the elytra.

17. *Halme viridana*, sp. n.

Nigro-viridis, submetallica; prothorace sub-rotundato, parum dense punctato, basi pube albida dense limbato, prope apicem sparse albo-pubescente; scutello pube albida dense oblecto; elytris dense sat fortiterque punctatis, utrisque medio fascia transversa elevata eburnea notatis, ad apicem prope suturam sparse albo-pubescentibus; antennis versus apicem pube albo-cinerea sat dense oblectis, articulo 3^o apice breviter spinoso: corpore subtus albido-plagiato.

Long. 8.25, lat. 2.25 mm.

Hab. Sumatra: Si Rambé (*Modigliani*) one example.

This species is easily distinguishable from others of the genus by its dark metallic-green colour, and by the presence of a short spine at the postero-apical angle of the 3rd joint of the antennae.

ANERPA, gen. nov.

Allied to *Athemistus* Pasc. Antennae not closely approximated at the base; 1st joint elongate, gradually and but slightly thickened towards the apex; 3rd shorter than the 1st and a little longer than the 4th; 5th to 10th gradually diminishing in length. Prothorax narrower at base than apex, armed with a small tubercle at the middle of each side. Elytra ovate, strongly convex, furnished each with four or five rows of cariniform tubercles. Middle tibiae notched on the outer margin below the middle. Claws of tarsi divaricate.

18. *Anerpa carinulata*, sp. n.

♀. *Fusco-brunnea; capite prothoraceque nigro-fuscis, illo fortiter sat denseque punctato, ante-clypeo (vel epistomate) brevi sed distincto; prothorace ruguloso-punctato; elytris brunneis, opacis, sub-rugosulis, utrisque seriebus quatuor*

tuberculorum instructis; corpore subtilis (prosterno excepto) impunctato, pube brunnescente tenuiter oblecto; segmento ultimo abdominis ceteris conjunctis fere aequi-longo, prope apicem depresso, margine apicali truncato.

Long. 12, lat. ad basin elytr. 3, and medium elytr. 1.5 mm.

Hab. Sumatra: Mt. Singalang (*Beccari*).

This species may be readily recognized by its oval strongly convex elytra furnished with rows of tubercles, the first row from the suture short, with but four or five tubercles, the second and third rows longer, and the fourth short; in each row the tubercles nearest the base are smaller and granuli-form while those farther back from the base are elongate and carini-form.

19. *Epepeotes basalis*, sp. n.

Niger, griseo-pubescentis; elytris pube fusco-brunnea cinereo-irrorata oblectis, ad basin granulatis, utrisque in declivitate basali annulo atro-velutino fulvo-griseo-limbato notatis.

Long. 15-26 mm.

Hab. Sumatra: Si Rambé (*Modigliani*).

In general coloration, and in the granulation and puncturation of the elytra this species resembles *Pelargoderus bipunctatus*, Dalm. but the elytra are without glabrous black spots, and each is marked on the basal declivous part with a velvety black ring having a narrow fulvous border, and a fulvous spot in the centre.

20. *Epepeotes luscus*, Fab. var. *engauensis*, var. n.

Villa mediana pronoti obsoleta vel nulla; elytris utrisque ad basin macula, obliqua, albido-fulva, distincte notatis.

Hab. Engano (*Modigliani*, and *Doherty*).

In this variety, the dark velvety spot lying in the basal depression near the shoulder of each elytron is narrower than in other varieties of *E. luscus*, and its inner border, instead of being rounded, is straight and oblique, with a very distinct fulvous or fulvous-white spot placed alongside it, and extending posteriorly a little beyond it. The tendency to disappearance of

the fulvous vitta, which in the type of *E. luscus* extends along the middle of the pronotum, is a character possessed in common by *E. enganensis*, and other varieties, in which also the body underneath is entirely covered with greyish pubescence without any trace of fulvous at the sides.

21. **Haplohammus persimilis**, sp. n.

H. punctifronti (Gahan) *persimilis* sed differt oculis majoribus et capitis fronte angustiore.

Hab. Sumatra: Merang (*Doherty*); Nias I. (*Modigliani*) and Andaman Is.

This species very closely resembles *G. punctifrons* Gahan in size, colour and puncturation, but has the front of the head distinctly narrower, the lower lobes of the eyes being larger and extending farther down.

22. **Batocera enganensis** (Gestro Ms.) sp. n.

Niger, subter dense supra minus dense griseo-pubescentis; antennis maris scabris, quam corpore duplo longioribus; scapo ad apicem vix incrassato, articulo 3 quam scapo duplo longiore; elytris in tertiam partem anticam sat dense granulatis, deinde sat sparse punctulatis, utrisque ad apicem bidentatis.

Long. 40-64, lat. 11-30 mm.

Hab. Engano (*Modigliani* and *Doherty*).

Body covered completely underneath with pubescence of a dark grey colour becoming slightly yellowish or brownish in places; pronotum and elytra less densely covered with grey pubescence, the pubescence being somewhat scantier along the middle of each elytron, but here and there condensed and slightly paler in colour, forming vague spots corresponding in position to the white spots of other species. Antennae of the male scabrous, twice as long as the body, with the third joint twice as long as the first, the latter but slightly thickened or angulated at the apex, and none of the joints furnished with an apical hook. Elytra relatively long, the length being nearly $2\frac{1}{4}$ times that of their breadth across the base; they are rather densely

and somewhat strongly granulated for about one third of their length from the base along the sides and for a shorter distance on the disc, the rest of the surface being sparsely and rather finely punctured.

23. **Ereis sumatrensis**, sp. n.

Supra pube griseo-fulvescente sat dense oblecta: prothorace utrinque vittis duabus angustis nigris notato, disco cinereo-bimaculato; elytris maculis parvis adspersis albocinereis et maculis paucis nigris, notatis.

Long. 14.5-15.5 mm.

Hab. Sumatra: Si Rambé (*Modigliani*).

Closely resembling *E. anthriboides*, Pasc. in form and structure, and differing from that species by the colour of the pubescence and the markings of the elytra and other parts. The pubescence is yellowish-grey rather than brownish in colour; the pronotum has a narrow black band, sometimes interrupted in the middle, on each side, the elytra are marked with a number of small bluish-white spots distinctly and rather widely separated from each other, and with a few black spots.

24. **Cacia beccarii**, sp. n.

C. intricatae (Pasc.) affinis, capite griseo-fulvescente, inter antennis fusco-maculato; prothorace fulvo-griseo, antice transversim late sulcato, lateribus et disco postice versus latera valde sparsissime punctatis, punctis nigris et nigrolimbatis; elytris fulvo-brunneis, griseo-plagiatis, sparsissime sat valdeque punctatis, corpore subtilis pube fulvo-grisea sat dense oblecto:

Hab. Sumatra: Mt. Singalang (*O. Beccari*).

This species is allied to *C. intricata* Pasc. which it resembles in form and structure and to some extent also in coloration, but it is much less intricately marked; the elytra being for the most part covered with a short tawny brown tomentum varied with grey bands, the first band placed a little before the middle with its anterior border slightly sinuate in the middle, the posterior border broken and angulate: the second band a little before the apex very irregular and angulated, the third at the apex.

25. *Cacia spilota*, sp. n.

Griseo-brunnescens, pronoto ad apicem maculis duabus nigris, albido-marginalis, notato: scutello fusco macula albida notato: elytris maculis parvis sordide albis in seriebus quatuor transversis, et utrisque pone medium maculis duabus aut tribus atris, interdum conjunctis fasciam transversam formantibus, notatis: antennis inermibus, fuscis, articulo 4^o ad basin et 5^o toto albo cinereis, 1^o versus apicem incrassato et dense atro-piloso.

Long. 8-10, lat. 3-3 1/2 mm.

Hab. Sumatra: Si Rambé (*Modigliani*).

Dark-brown, rather densely covered with brownish-grey pubescence; pronotum marked with two black spots at the apex; elytra with four transverse rows of small dirty white spots, and one of larger velvety-black spots, the black spots, to the number of two or three on each elytron, being sometimes conjoined to form a fascia.

26. *Pterolophia beccarii*, sp. n.

Subelongata, pube grisea brunneaque fusco-punctata dense oblecta, elytris utrisque plagis duabus lateralibus sordide albis- una ante, altera pone medium, notatis: capite inter antennas paullo convaro: prothorace paullo transverso supra bituberculato: elytris postice gradatim declivibus, apice oblique truncatis, angulis externis paullulo prolongatis, utrisque prope basin tuberculo parvo nigro-penicillato instructis.

Long. 11, lat. 4 mm.

Hab. Sumatra: Mt. Singalang (*Beccari*). Two ♀ examples.

Rather elongate for this genus, with the elytra sloping gradually and gently behind, obliquely truncate at the apex, and furnished each with a small tufted tubercle near the base; the head somewhat concave between the antennal tubercles, and the pronotum with two small tubercles before the middle. The body is rather densely covered with pubescence, which is for the most part of a dark grey colour, speckled with dark-brown, on the

underside, and greyish-brown above; the elytra marked each with two oblique dirty white patches at the side, the posterior patch sending one or two whitish lines on to the disc.

27. *Pterolophia enganensis*, sp. n.

P. melanurae (Pasc.) *similis*; *capite utrinque infra oculum macula fulvo-ferruginea sat distincta notato: abdominis segmento ultimo concolore, haud nigro: elytris nec tuberculatis nec fasciculatis.*

Long. 11-14, *lat.* 3.5-5 mm.

Hab. Sumatra: Engano I. (*Modigliani*, and *Doherty*).

Head covered with greyish or tawny brown pubescence, with a spot of more distinctly tawny or rust-coloured pubescence on each cheek just below the eye. Prothorax covered with a nearly unicolorous fulvous-brown pubescence. Elytra fulvous-brown, with a broad angulate band of a slightly darker colour near the middle succeeded by another band of a lighter shade, this second band being sometimes represented by two narrow bands or lines with darker interval between them. Abdomen entirely covered below with greyish or tawny pubescence.

This species is similar in form to *P. melanura* Pasc. and resembles it also in coloration, though having the last abdominal segment covered with greyish or tawny pubescence like the other segments. The elytra show no trace of tubercles or tufts of hairs.

28. *Pterolophia oopsida*, sp. n.

Capite et prothorace fere impunctatis, pube griseo-fulvescente dense oblectis: elytris convexis, sub-oratis, fuscis, pube fulvo-grisea irroratis; corpore subtilus griseo vel fulvo pubescente, segmento ultimo abdominis nigro fusco: antennis nigro-fuscis.

Long. 7-10, *lat.* 2.5-3.5 mm.

Hab. Sumatra: Engano I. (*Modigliani*).

Head and prothorax densely covered with greyish-tawny pubescence, sometimes marked with scattered dark brown dots; prothorax slightly transverse with the sides nearly parallel. Elytra convex, somewhat ovate in form as in the genus *Oopsis*, with

the apices sub-truncate; they are without basal tubercles or crests, and are dark-brown in colour varied with pubescence of a yellowish tint usually forming spots or broken lines on the hinder part of the elytra, an oblique fascia on each side before the middle, and a narrow, transverse zig-zag band behind the middle. Last ventral segment black or brownish-black; the rest of the underside covered with greyish or yellowish grey pubescence.

29. **Pterolophia simulata**, sp. n.

P. camurae (Newm.) *persimilis sed plaga albida postica elytrorum ad apicem extensa, pronoto haud albido-vittato.*

Hab. Sumatra: Si Rambé (Modigliani).

Very like *P. camura*, Newm. (*posticalis*, Pasc.) in size, structure and markings but differing 1) in having no yellowish white lines on the pronotum, the latter being covered with yellowish-brown pubescence mottled with dark brown, and 2) in the shape and position of the luteous-white patch on the posterior slope of the elytra; this patch extends along the whole slope from the end of the dorsal carinae up to the apex but does not reach the outer margin except near the apex; whereas in *P. camura* it is of the nature of a transverse band reaching to the outer margin but not extending more than half way from the dorsal carinae towards the apex.

30. **Dystasia similis**, sp. n.

D. circulatae (Pasc.) *persimilis sed tuberculis sub-basalibus elytrorum altioribus, haud penicillatis.*

Long. 14-15, lat. 6 mm.

Hab. Sumatra: Si Rambé (Modigliani).

This species greatly resembles *D. circulata* Pasc. both in form and coloration but is easily distinguishable from it by the character of the sub-basal tubercles of the elytra. These tubercles are more strongly raised, somewhat conical in shape, and each, instead of being capped with a dense tuft of black hairs as in *D. circulata*, is simply covered like the surrounding parts with greyish-tawny pubescence. The curved white band which crosses

the elytra before the middle is more distinct and better defined than in *D. circulata*, and reaches the lateral margin, a little behind the base, without becoming divided.

31. **Dystasia affinis**, Gahan, Journ. Fed. Malay States Mus.
i, p. 120 (1906).

Præcedenti affinis, sed differt elytris densius punctatis, tuberculis sub-basalibus minoribus, fascia cinerea minus distincta; capitis fronte fortiter sub-rugoso-punctata.

Long. 12, lat. 5 mm.

Hab. Sumatra: Si Rambé (*Modigliani*); Selangor (*H. C. Robinson*).

The ashy-white band crossing the elytra follows the same course in this as in the preceding species but is much less distinct, being almost completely obliterated in the middle and not very well defined even at the sides. The sub-basal tubercles of the elytra are rather small but distinct and not tufted; the elytra are more densely punctured than in the allied species, and the front of the head is strongly punctured and somewhat rugulose.

32. **Ropica alboplagiata**, sp. n.

Fusca, pube fulvo-brunnea sub-maculatim oblecta: prothorace dense punctulato: elytris dense sat fortiterque punctatis, plaga albido-pubescente subarcuata inter medium apicemque notatis: antennis nigro-fuscis, articulis 3-10 apice anguste cinereis.

Long. 5-7.5 mm.

Hab. Engano I. (*Modigliani*).

This species is of the size and shape of *R. honesta* Pas. to which also it has some resemblance in general coloration. The prothorax is, however, somewhat less pubescent and more closely punctulate; the elytra are as dark in colour near the suture as at the sides, and in typical examples are marked with a very distinct whitish plaga extending from the suture more than half way across each between the middle and the apex. Two rather

distinct varieties of this species occur. In one (*var. binotata*) the white markings of the elytra are greatly reduced in size, being represented only by one or two small spots on each elytron between the middle and apex; in the other (*var. obscura*) the elytra are altogether devoid of white spots.

33. **Ropica subvittata**, sp. n.

R. alboplagiatae affinis sed differt elytris utrisque vittis, tribus brevibus sordide albis notatis.

Hab. Engano I. (*Modigliani*).

This form is very closely allied to *R. alboplagiata*, differing only in the position and arrangement of the white markings on the elytra. These markings take the form of two dorsal bands and one lateral running along the middle third of each elytron. In one of two examples, the dorsal bands spread out and unite anteriorly forming a transverse patch which extends towards the suture.

34. **Ropica dissonans**, sp. n.

Fusco-pubescentis; elytris prope suturam usque pone medium pallide griseis, capite sparse et prothorace parum dense punctulatis; elytris fortiter denseque punctatis, utrisque disco prope basin et pone medium breviter costatis; area stridulante mesonoti in mare antice tenuissime, et postice rude, striata.

Long. 8-9 mm.

Hab. Sumatra: Mt. Singalang (*Beccari*).

Black, covered with short dark brown pubescence. Elytra with a greyish pubescence covering the sutural region from near the base up to a little past the middle. Head sparsely, and prothorax somewhat densely punctulate. Elytra thickly and rather strongly punctured, each with a short feebly raised costa near the base and a somewhat longer one behind the middle. In the male, the stridulating area of the mesonotum is very finely striate in front and rather coarsely near the base; this character is not, however peculiar to this species, being met with in others of the genus, though not in all.

35. *Sybra binotata* sp. n.

S. fervidae (Pasc.) *affinis et subsimilis*; *prothorace basi utrinque plaga albida notato: elytris utrisque ante medium punctis duobus albis, pone medium fascia vel plaga transversa albida et macula nigro-fusca, notatis.*

Long. 6, lat. 2 mm.

Hab. Engano I. (*Modigliani*). Two examples.

Blackish-brown varied with patches of fulvous brown pubescence. Head and prothorax strongly but not very densely punctured, the prothorax marked on each side of the base with a patch of white pubescence. Elytra seriate-punctate, marked each with two very small white spots placed transversely between the base and middle, and with a rather broad transverse white band between the middle and apex, this band being followed by a dark brown spot; apices obtuse. Antennae dark brown, with the joints from the third or fourth narrowly ringed with cinereous at the base. Abdomen and femora mottled with grey and dark-brown; tibiae dark brown, with a fulvous ring on the middle of each.

36. *Sybra solida*, sp. n.

Nigro-fusca: capite prothoraceque dense sed non fortiter punctatis, pube grisea et rufo-brunnea oblectis; elytris subovatis, seriatim punctatis, interstitiis paullulo convexis, fuscis, pube rufo-brunnea in maculis elongatis condensata oblectis.

Long. 6-9, lat. 2-2.25 mm.

Hab. Engano I. (*Modigliani*).

SYBRINURA, gen. nov.

Claws divergent; middle coxal cavities very narrowly open to the epinera; middle tibiae notched in the outer margin. Head with the eyes and antennal supports not raised above the surrounding parts; the front narrow, slightly widening below; eyes coarsely faceted, rather deeply emarginate. Antennae (♀?) as

long as the body; 1st joint clavate, rather short; 3rd shorter than 4th and sub-equal to 5th; 6th to 11th gradually diminishing in length. Prothorax unarmed at the sides. Elytra obliquely truncate at the apex, and produced obliquely at the outer angles. Prosternum feebly raised, broadly expanded behind. Femora fusiform clavate, and rather short.

This genus is allied to *Sybra*, differing principally in the structure of the head, the latter having a rounded appearance in front due to the fact that the eyes and antennal supports are not raised above the level of the other parts.

37. **Sybrinura biapicata**, sp. n.

Fusco-brunnea; capite fronte sparse fortiterque punctato, supra fulvo-maculato; prothorace fortiter sat denseque punctato, fulvo-quadrivittato; elytris sub-seriatim fortiterque punctatis, cinereo maculatis et sub-vittatis, utroque maculis paucis fulvis, quarum una ad medium plus distincta, notato; articulis 5 ad 11 antennarum basi anguste cinereis.

Long. 13-15, lat. 3-3.75 mm.

Hab. Sumatra: Si Rambé (*Modigliani*).

This species, in its colour, shape and sculpture, somewhat resembles some of the larger species of *Sybra*, but may be readily distinguished from them by its rounded fore-head, and the strong, obliquely projecting outer angles at the apex of its elytra.

38. **Pothyne virgata**, sp. n.

Nigra, supra pube grisea tenuiter oblecta: capitis fronte granulis paucis aut nullis instructo, utrinque fulvo-vittato: prothorace supra vittis tribus angustis griseo-fulvescentibus et utroque latere vitta lata fulvescente; elytris utrisque vittis sex angustis griseo-fulvescentibus notatis; apicibus truncatis.

Long. 14-19, lat. 3.2-4 mm.

Hab. Sumatra: Merang (*Doherty*), Engano I. (*Modigliani*); and Java.

Black: the upperside with a rather faint covering of dark grey pubescence, varied with narrow longitudinal bands of paler

or fulvous-grey pubescence, three bands on the pronotum and about six on each elytron; each side of the prothorax with a rather broad band of a more distinctly tawny colour, which is continued along the side of the thorax. The head has few or no granules on the front, the latter is marked with a slightly raised glabrous line along the middle and a narrow fulvous band on each side; a second band running down behind each eye. The prothorax is sparsely punctate and faintly rugulose; the elytra distinctly but not very thickly punctured near the base, the punctures becoming sparser and feebler towards the middle, and very indistinct near the apex.

In the specimens from Engano I. the pubescence covering the pronotum is somewhat denser than usual, and has a tendency to be of a unicolorous fulvous tint showing little or no trace of the normal three bands.

39. *Pothyne strigata*, sp. n.

Fusco-nigra, fulvo-griseo-pubescens; elytris apice truncatis et breviter quadridentatis, utrisque lineis 6 aut 7 griseo-fulvescentibus notatis; capitis fronte granulata utrinque anguste fulvo-vittata.

Long. 15-20, lat. 3.5-4.5 mm.

Hab. Sumatra: Si Rambé (*Modigliani*).

Head rather densely granulate-punctate in front, marked with a narrow fulvous band on each side of the front, and another along the hind border of each eye and cheek; eyes rather finely faceted, with the lower lobes much longer than broad, and the upper lobes closely approximated to one another. Prothorax strongly but sparsely punctured and somewhat rugose, marked with a glabrous black line along the middle of the disc, the rest of the surface being rather thinly clothed with tawny or greyish tawny pubescence. Elytra truncate and feebly emarginate at the apex; each marked with six or seven narrow bands or lines of greyish-tawny pubescence, the intervals being faintly covered with grey pubescence, distinctly and rather thickly punctured near the base, the punctures becoming gradually smaller up to the middle of the elytra, where they almost wholly disappear.

40. *Cleptomtopus enganensis*, sp. n.

Niger, griseo leviter pubescens; prothorace utrinque ritta fulva notato, disco sat fortiter punctato; elytris, quinta parte apicali praetermissa, sat dense sub-serialim punctatis interstitiis alternatim angustioribus, utroque elythro inter medium et basin plaga laterali et lineis paucis brevibus dorsalibus, fulvescentibus, notato; corpore subtilus griseo, vittis duabus metathoracis utrinque vage fulvescentibus, episternis mesothoracis punctatis.

Long. 9-13, lat. 2-2 1/2 mm.

Hab. Engano (*Modigliani*, and *Doherty*).

Head and prothorax rather strongly, but not very closely punctate. Elytra gradually widening from the base to the middle and then narrowing to the apex, punctured somewhat in double rows except on the posterior fifth, which is impunctate; each marked between the middle and the base with a lateral spot and a few short ill-defined dorsal vittae of a tawny colour, truncate at the apex with the outer angle produced. Episterna of mesothorax punctate, the rest of the underside and the legs impunctate.

41. *Cleptomtopus humeralis*, sp. n.

Nigro-fuscus, supra fortiter sat denseque foveatim-punctatus, interstitiis pube fulva obtectis; prothorace conico-cylindrico; scutello fulvo, macula media glabra; elytris aculeatis, ad basin latis, humeris elevatis et prominulis, apicibus anguste truncatis, ad angulos externos spinoso-productis; corpore subtilus antice et lateraliter sat fortiter punctato, interstitiis pube fulva tectis, medio metasterni abdominisque impunctato, pedibus rufo-brunneis, tarsis infuscatis; antennis quam corpore triplo longioribus, nigris, articulo 1° elongato, versus apicem paullo incrassato, ad apicem infuscato.

Long. 16-19, lat. (ad humeros) 4.5-5.5 mm.

Hab. Sumatra: Siboga (*Modigliani*); Perak (*Doherty*).

Of this very distinct species I have seen six examples, 5 from

Perak and 1 from Sumatra, the latter apparently immature being of a much paler (reddish brown) tint, with the elytra blackish only at the base and apex.

42. **Tetraglenes apicalis**, sp. n.

Fusco-nigra: capite prothoraceque ad latera et elytris prope apicem lateraque maculis flavescens parvis adspersis, notatis; pedibus rufo-brunneis, fulvo maculatum pubescentibus; antennis totis nigris; capitis fronte brevis, lata; elytris fortiter creberrimeque punctatis, nigro-setosis, ad apicem valde productis et divaricatis.

Long. 13, lat. 2 mm.

Hab. Sumatra: Si Rambé (*Modigliani*). One example.

Black: the sides of the head and prothorax and the sides and apex of the elytra marked with numerous small yellowish-white spots. Front of head punctate, relatively shorter and more widened below than in *T. insignis*, Newm. Prothorax strongly and closely punctured. Elytra strongly and very closely punctured, the punctures carrying curved black setae. Body underneath strongly and densely punctured at the sides, nearly impunctate along the middle, which is covered with greyish pubescence.

43. **Ectatosia sumatrensis**, sp. n.

Ectatosiae moorei affinis, sed articulis 3^o 4^o que antennarum minus dense pubescentibus; pronoto albo-punctato, haud lineato; elytris dense albo-punctatis sine vitta suturali brunnea.

Long. 18-20 mm.

Hab. Sumatra: Si Rambé (*Modigliani*).

Very closely allied to *E. moorei*, Pasc. but differing in having the minute white spots of the elytra densely spread over almost the whole surface and with less tendency to form lines, the spots extend up to the sutural edge and become coalescent along the hinder part of the sutural border, whereas in *E. moorei* the sutural border in the anterior four-fifths of its length is free from white spots and is of a brown colour.

ECTATINA, gen. nov.

Allied to *Ectatosia* Pasc. but without the characteristic elongate form of that genus. Antennal supports rather prominent, sub-approximate: eyes sub-divided with the lobes of each more or less distant from one another; epistome concealed. Antennae of ♂ a little shorter than the body; 1st joint stout and rather short, 3rd much longer than the 1st, 4th equal to or but little shorter than the 3rd, 5th short and sometimes thickened, the remaining joints gradually diminishing in length. Prothorax gradually and slightly narrowed from base to apex, unarmed, or having at most a small nearly obsolete tubercle, on each side. Elytra sub-parallel or gradually widening from the base for about two-thirds of their length, then narrowing to the truncate apex. Prosternal process narrow in front, widely expanded behind, and slightly expanded near the middle forming on each side, an angle or lobe, which fits into a depression in the coxa. Acetabula of middle coxae open to the epimera; mesosternum angulate on each side near the apex. Femora stout: middle tibiae notched; tarsi with the 2nd and 3rd joints broadly dilated; claws sub-divaricate.

41. *Ectatina irrorata*, sp. n.

Capite pube fulvescente obtecto, fronte dense sat fortiterque punctato: prothorace fusco cinereoque alternatim vitato, et sparsius punctato: elytris dense fortiterque punctatis, pube fulvo-grisea fusco-varia et maculis minutis albo cinereis, adpersis notata, sat dense obtectis; corpore subtilus pedibusque griseis, tarsis supra fulvo-brunneis; antennis subtilus ciliatis, griseo-brunneis articulo 5^o nigro-fusco.

Long. 12, lat. 3.25 mm.

Hab. Sumatra: Pangherang-Pisang (*Modigliani*). One male example.

Head rather densely covered with tawny pubescence, which is interrupted on the front by some rather strong and thickly placed punctures, and on the vertex by some narrow dark brown bands. Prothorax sparsely punctured, marked above with seven cinereous or fulvo-cinereous longitudinal bands alternating with dark brown

lines. Elytra densely and strongly punctured, covered with greyish and brown pubescence, marked with some small spots and, near the apex, a few short lines, of ashy-white pubescence; nearly parallel-sided for two-thirds of their length from the base, then narrowed, the apex of each being truncate and very slightly oblique.

15. *Ectatina signata*, sp. n.

Prothorace supra vitta latissima mediana atro-velutina et utrinque vitta albo-cinerea, notato; elytris albido-irroratis plaga magna sub-cordata atro-velutina, albo-limbata, pone medium notatis; corpore subtilus pedibusque griseo dense pubescentibus; antennis brunneo-ferrugineis, griseo-pubescentibus, articulo 5° incrassato, atro-piloso.

Long. 11-12, lat. 3-3.5 mm.

Hab. Sumatra: Si Rambé (*Modigliani*). ♂ and ♀.

Prothorax marked with a very broad velvety black band, narrowing anteriorly, along the middle of the disc, this band bordered on each side by a narrower ashy-white band, and at the base by a white line. Elytra dark brown, with very small thickly spread spots of ashy-white pubescence; marked behind the middle with a very large sub-cordate black spot common to both elytra; this spot is narrowly bordered with white, and from its outer edge on each side a whitish band or streak is continued forward to the shoulder; each elytron marked in addition with two small black spots, one above the shoulder, the other at the outer margin between the base and middle.

This species, which is very easily recognizable by its distinctive markings, differs structurally from the preceding species by having the antennal tubercles more approximate, being almost contiguous; the eyes more finely faceted, and the lobes of each less separated from one another; and the fifth joint of the antennae thickened.

16. *Rondibilis similis*, sp. n.

R. spinosulae (Pasc.) persimilis, sed prothorace angustiore et magis cylindrico, elytris utrisque plaga una fusca interdum obsoleta notatis.

Long. 9-10 mm.

Hab. Engano I. (*Modigliani*).

This species much resembles *R. spinosula* Pasc. in form and coloration but is readily distinguishable from it by its narrower and more cylindrical prothorax; the elytra also are less spotted with dark brown, the only moderately large spots of this colour being one near the middle of each elytron. The male is armed on the disc of each elytron about midway between the base and the middle, with a recurved black spine similar to that found in the male of *spinosula*; in the female this spine is absent as it is also in the female of *spinosula* (= *simplex* Pasc.).

47. *Phlyarus cristatus*, sp. n.

Niger; prothorace ad marginem anticum et posticum ferrugineo; scapo antennarum et clavis femorum testaceis, his medio fusco-annulatis, elytris setosis, pube subsericea fusca pone medium nigro-plagiata, oblectis, utrisque tuberculo parvo prope scutellum et crista brevi dorsali fortiter elevata paullo pone basin instructis.

Long. 5.5-6 mm.

Hab. Sumatra: Si Rambé (*Modigliani*); and Perak (*Doherty*)

Elytra setose, sparsely granulate on the basal half, covered with a short silky pubescence of a brownish colour, varying in shade according to the light, with a more distinct dark-brown patch, bordered with grey, on each elytron behind the middle: each furnished with a small sharp tubercle close to the scutellum, and with a short strongly raised dorsal crest, having a pencil of hairs in the middle, a little behind the base.

48. *Gilenea beccarii* sp. n.

Brunnea; capite fusco, lateribus et vittis duabus frontibus vertice convergentibus ochreo-flavis; prothorace supra vittis tribus ochreo-flavis notato; elytris rufo-brunneis, vitta angusta suturali et utroque vittis duabus dorsalibus, ochraceis; corpore subtus medio tenuiter cinereo-pubescente, ad latera densius flavescente-pubescente, pedibus

flavo-testaceis, unguiculis in ♂ haud appendiculatis; antennis rufo testaceis, quam corpore longioribus.

Long. 9-12, lat. 2.2-3.5 mm.

Hab. Sumatra: Mt. Singalang (*Beccari*).

Head in the male with the sides, front, and two vittae on the vertex, covered with ochraceous yellow pubescence: in the female the front is dark brown with an ochraceous vitta on each side continued on to the vertex. Prothorax with three ochraceous vittae above, and one on each side adjoining the coxa, the median vitta being the narrowest. Elytra with a sutural line and two narrow bands on each, one along the middle of the disc, abbreviated behind in the ♀, the other close to the lateral carina, ochraceous; each obliquely truncate at the apex, with a strong tooth at the outer angle and the sutural angle unarmed.

49. *Glenca suada* sp. n.

Nigra, cinereo-pubescentis: prothorace supra macula magna atra, vitta mediana divisa, notato: elytris griseo-cinereis maculis albo-cinereis, in foemina magis distinctis, notatis. ♂ antennis quam corpore sesqui-longioribus; tibiis mediis versus apicem sat fortiter incrassatis, unguiculis omnibus basi appendiculatis; segmento ultimo ventrali ad apicem carinato.

Long. 9-12 mm.

Hab. Engano I. (*Doherty* and *Modigliani*).

This species is allied to *G. strigata* Th. (*acasta* Pasc.), having the middle tibiae similarly incrassate towards the apex in the male, but is readily distinguishable from it by its colour and markings. The prothorax is densely covered with ashy white pubescence, except on a small black spot on each side, and a large rounded or transverse oval spot on the disc divided by a narrow median band of greyish white pubescence. Elytra cinereous, more densely so in the male than in the female, and marked each with six small spots and a short dorso-lateral line, of an ashy white colour; one of these spots is near the shoulder, three arranged to form a circle or hexagon with the corresponding three of the other elytron, the fifth between the middle and apex and the sixth at the apex. Some or all of these spots with the exception of the two last have a tendency to disappear, especially in the

male. Body underneath greyish or cinereous along the middle, whitish at the sides.

50. *Glenea modiglianii*, sp. n.

Supra atra, capitis vertice villis duabus approximatis cinereo-vel flavo-viridescentibus notato, prothorace villis tribus cinereo-vel flavo-viridescentibus; elytris in femina vitta suturali et utroque maculis sex, in mare vitta lata suturali postice angustiore et utroque prope latus maculis 3 vel 4 flavo-vel cinereo-viridescentibus, ornatis; corpore subtus cinereo, versus latera albido-fasciato: femoribus rufis, tibiis fuscis, tarsis supra coeruleis: antennis ♂ quam corpore sesquolongioribus, nigris, articulis 1-3 extus coeruleis.

Long. 9-12, lat. 25-3.5 mm.

Hab. Engano I. (*Modigliani* and *Doherty*).

Head whitish at the sides; the front greyish black, with a greenish yellow vitta on each side continued on to the vertex, where the two vittae approximate behind. Prothorax with a median and lateral greenish yellow band; the front and hind margins narrowly above, and more widely at the sides, bordered with greenish white. Scutellum greenish yellow. Elytra in the female with a narrow sutural band, 8 spots between the middle and base arranged somewhat in a circle, a discal spot on each between the middle and apex and a transverse spot at the apex, greenish yellow or greenish white in colour; in the male with a sutural band broad in front and narrowing behind, and three or four spots on each elytron corresponding with the outer spots of the female, yellowish grey. Body underneath cinereous, with whitish spots or fasciae at the sides. Anterior claw of the front and middle tarsi toothed at the base in the male.

The colour of the markings in this species is somewhat inconstant varying from a greenish white in some ♀ specimens to an almost lemon yellow in others.

51. *Glenea clymene*, sp. n.

Nigra; capite genis, frontis lateribus cum parte inferiore et lineis duabus vertice postice convergentibus albo-cinereis;

prothorace linea mediana et utrinque vitta lata albis; elytris utrisque linea suturali, lineis duabus dorsalibus, et una laterali albo-cinereis, notatis; corpore sublus ad latera albo pubescente, in medio griseo. ♂. Tarsis anticis mediisque articulo 1° dilatato; unguiculis omnibus simplicibus.

Long. 10-14, lat. 2.5-4 mm.

Hab. Sumatra: Mt. Singalang (*Beccari*), Si Rambé (*Modigliani*).

This species resembles *G. strigata* Thoms. in form and markings, differing however, in having the prothorax a little longer and narrower, the disc without white spots between the median line and the lateral bands, the median line not dilated into a spot at the base, nor united by a basal white border with the lateral band. In the ♂ of *G. strigata* the middle tibiae are strongly thickened between the marginal sinus and the apex; all the claws of the tarsi are distinctly appendiculate at the base and the last ventral segment is feebly convex. In the ♂ of *clymene*, the middle tibiae are normal i. e. gradually and but slightly thickened towards the apex; the tarsal claws are all simple resembling those of the ♀; and the last ventral segment is triangularly flattened at the apex.

52. *Glenea dohertyi* sp. n.

Nigro-fusca: corpore sublus pedibusque rufescentibus, prothorace et elytrorum basi apiceque griseo-tomentosis; prothoracis basi et vitta mediana albidis, elytris utrisque vittis duabus brevibus vix distinctis prope basin, fascia transversa ad medium, et fascia obliqua ad quartam partem apicalem, albescentibus.

Long. 9-11, lat. 2.74-4 mm.

Hab. Engano I. (*Doherty*, and *Modigliani*).

Head with the cheeks, a narrow band along each side of the front and two on the vertex bordering the eyes, luteous white, the middle of the front dark grey. Prothorax dark grey, with a median band, the basal border and a short lateral vitta luteous white. Elytra covered with grey tomentum on the disc from the base to the middle and also on the apical fourth; each with two vaguely defined whitish vittae near the base, a distinct transverse

fascia at the middle reaching from the suture to the upper lateral carina, and an oblique fascia at the apical fourth; outer spine at apex strong, the sutural spine short. Body underneath with white spots and bands on the sides of the thorax and abdomen. Legs yellowish red. Anterior claw of middle tarsus toothed at the base in the ♂.

53. *Glenea sobrina*, sp. n.

Nigra, sternis abdomineque plus minusve ferrugineis, pedibus rufescentibus, antennis fuscis; capite albo-cinereo-pubescente, macula frontali nigra; prothorace maculis quatuor albo-cinereis, duabus parvis ad apicem, duabus majoribus conjunctis ad basin; elytris utrisque maculis quinque albo-cinereis, duabus, obliquiter positis, inter medium basimque, duabus parum obliquiter positis, paullo pone medium, quinta ad apicem. ♂. Tarsis anticis mediisque unguiculo antico basi dentato; segmento ultimo ventrali ad apicem medio impresso.

Long. 7-10 mm.

Hab. Engano I. (*Modigliani* and *Doherty*).

Head covered with ashy-white pubescence except over a spot of variable size on the front. Prothorax with two ashy-white spots at the apex and two larger ones at the base joined by a narrow band along the basal border. Scutellum ashy-white. Elytra each with five ashy-white spots, two placed obliquely, between the middle and base the anterior one near the suture and the posterior close to the lateral carina, two placed a little behind the middle in a slightly oblique or almost transverse direction, the fifth spot at the apex. Head sparsely and rather feebly- the prothorax more strongly, punctured. Elytra thickly and somewhat strongly punctured except on the apical third part; marked with two rows of punctures on each side; each with a strong outer and short sutural spine at the apex. Body underneath with spots on the sides of the thorax, a transverse postero-lateral band on each of the first four abdominal segments, and a spot on each side of the fifth ashy-white. Antennae of ♂ extending by about the last 3 joints, and of ♀ by last 2, beyond the apex of the elytra. Last ventral segment of ♂ triangularly impressed at the

apex; front claw of front and middle tarsi feebly toothed at the base in the same sex.

This species seems to be most nearly allied to *G. albo-fasciata*, Galan from Java and Sumatra.

54. *Glenca cyanura*, sp. n.

Robusta, testaceo-flava, pube citrina dense oblecta; elytris apice cyaneo-metallicis, antennis tarsisque nigris, his supra cinerascentibus, illis quam corpore brevioribus.

Long. 20, lat. 7 mm.

Hab. Sumatra: Si Rambé (*Modigliani*).

Relatively short and broad, testaceous-yellow densely covered with lemon-yellow pubescence: with the apical seventh part of the elytra glabrous and of a dark metallic blue colour, the antennae black; the tarsi black, veiled above with greyish pubescence. Head broad, widening downwards, impunctate. Prothorax broader in front than its length along the middle, narrowing towards the base, the disc with a short median carina near the base. Elytra sparsely and feebly punctured above near the shoulders, uni-carinate at each side, truncate at the apex, with a short external spine and very short blunt sutural tooth. Antennae of the ♀ reaching to the posterior third of the elytra; 3rd joint about $\frac{1}{3}$ longer than the 4th; 5th to 11th gradually shorter.

55. *Glenca tibialis* sp. n.

Cyanea; elytris viridi-tinctis; capitis vertice lineis duabus approximatis et prothorace supra villis angustis tribus, rufis, notatis; elytris supra maculis rufis, quarum una prope basin elongata, et lateraliter linea rufa, ornatis; corpore subtus subtiliter cinerascete: mesothorace ad latera obliquiter, et metathoracis episternis longitudinaliter, rufo villatis; abdomine ad latera rufo-fasciato; pedibus badiis, tibiis anticis mediisque versus apicem valde incrassatis, sub-cyaneis; antennis quam corpore (♂) paullo longioribus, atris, articulis 3 primis cyaneis.

Long. 15.5, lat. 4 mm.

Hab. Sumatra: Si Rambé (*Modigliani*). One male specimen. Head narrow in front between the eyes, sparsely punctate

and covered there in part with tawny-red pubescence: vertex punctate, marked with two closely approximated rusty-red lines. Prothorax a little longer than broad, strongly and rather closely punctured, marked above with a linear median, and two slightly broader lateral, rusty red vittae. Scutellum with a red spot behind. Elytra strongly and somewhat closely punctured; marked above with a narrow sutural red band on the front half, and with five or six red spots on the disc of each, one elongate and slightly oblique near the base, one sub-oval at the middle adjoining the suture, three, including one outer and two small inner ones between the middle and the apex, and one, transverse, a little before the apex; each side bicarinate, with a tawny-red line running between the carinae. Body underneath steel-blue, with a faint covering of grey pubescence: an oblique band at each side of the mesothorax, a longitudinal one on the metathoracic episterna and a transverse band at each side of the first four abdominal segments tawny-red. Legs chestnut-red; with the tibiae of the first two pairs strongly thickened towards the apex— a character probably peculiar to the male sex, the thickened part and the tarsi sub-cyaneous; the hind tarsi reddish, clothed above with ashy-white pubescence.

56. **Glenea pyrriha**, sp. n.

Piceo-brunnea, tenuiter griseo-pubescentis, supra vittis maculisque rufo-ferrugineis ornata, subtus albo fasciata et maculata; pedibus antennisque badiis, his, (♀) quam corpore brevioribus, articulis 8 ultimis subtiliter pubescentibus.

Long. 24, lat. 7 mm.

Hab. Sumatra: Si Rambé (*Modigliani*).

Head sparsely punctate in front and on the vertex; front slightly grey in the middle, marked with a reddish band on each side, the bands approximating between the antennae and continued backwards on the crown; cheeks covered with reddish pubescence which is continued as a border behind the eye and forms a spot above. Prothorax not longer than its width near the front margin, closely punctured above; marked with three reddish vittae above, a narrow grey band along the middle of each side, and a broad white band lower down. Scutellum reddish. Elytra

strongly and closely punctured; bicarinate at each side with a red band running between the carinae; the disc of each marked with six larger and three or four smaller red spots, the spot next the base being somewhat elongate, the others more or less oval with the largest next the apex; apices oblique, with a strong outer and very short sutural tooth. Sides of meso- and metathorax with broad oblique or longitudinal bands of white pubescence; each of the first four abdominal segments with a large white spot between the middle and side, and each of the last four with a reddish spot at the side.

57. *Glenea rufopunctata*, sp. n.

Fusco-brunnea; capitis fronte genisque albido-fulvescente vittatis; capitis vertice lineis duabus approximatis, et prothorace lineis quinque, quarum duabus lateralibus, rufis, notatis; scutello rufo-lineato; elytris linea suturali et apicali rufa cum seriebus longitudinalibus paucis et serie una transversim arcuata paullo pone medium, punctorum ruforum notatis; corpore subtilus fusco, medio cinerascens, prothorace mesothoraceque vitta angusta alba supra coxis, metathorace utrinque vitta latissima, alba; abdomine utrinque biserialim albo-maculato; pedibus piceo-testaceis, tarsis posticis supra albidis; antennis crassis, quam corpore (♀) multo brevioribus, articulis tribus basalibus piceo-testaceis, ceteris brevibus, atro-fuscis, tertio ad apicem albido-pubescente.

Long. 15-19, lat. 4.5-6.5 mm.

Hab. Sumatra: Si Rambé (Modigliani).

Prothorax slightly longer than broad, strongly and closely punctured, marked with five lines of tawny-red pubescence, three above two of which are lateral, and one on each side, and with a white band on each side just above the coxa. Elytra strongly and closely punctured; marked at the suture with a red line which is continued along the apical border, and on the disc with four longitudinal and one arcuately transverse series of very small red spots, the longitudinal series being slightly sinuous and more or less interrupted; each side bicarinate, with a single row of

red spots, alternating with the punctures, between the carinae; apices shortly spined at the outer angles.

The four specimens seen are all females; in one, the metathorax, instead of one broad band, has three narrow white bands on each side, the lowest of the three being a continuation of the band on the meso- and prothorax.

58. *Glenea ora*, sp. n.

Supra nigro-velutina; capite supra macula triangulari fulvo-ochracea, notato, elytris plaga magna basali postice valde abrupteque constricta et fascia lata preapicali fulvo ochraceis, ornatis; corpore subtilus pube albo-flavescente oblecto, prothorace et abdominis basi ad latera nigris; pedibus flavo-testaceis; antennis (♀) quam corpore longioribus.

Long. 11-12, lat. 3.5-3.75 mm.

Hab. Sumatra: Si. Rambè (*E. Modigliani*).

Head with a tawny-yellow triangular spot above which spreads a little upon the front, and is continuous with a narrow band on each side of it, the middle part of the face being black, faintly covered with ashy-grey pubescence; the cheeks and clypeal border grey. Prothorax quadrate, punctate, velvety black, with a faint grey band on each side, elytra velvety black, strongly, subseriately punctured, bicarinate on each side; marked at the base with a large tawny-yellow plaga crossing the whole width of the disc but somewhat abruptly narrowed behind to form a short sutural vitta which is slightly expanded laterally at the end, and just before the apex, with a rather broad transverse band of the same colour, stopping short at the upper carina on each side; apices bidentate, the outer teeth being much stronger than the sutural ones. Body underneath covered for the most part with yellowish white pubescence. Legs testaceous yellow.

59. *Glenea ruficollis*, sp. n.

Supra nigro-fusca; capitis fronte, pronoto et scutello pube rufescente dense obteclis; corpore subtilus testaceo, in medio tenuiter et sparsim, ad latera dense albido-pubescente; segmento ultimo abdominis in foemina elongato, retrorsum

attenuato, apicem elytrorum superante; pedibus nigro-fuscis, griseo tenuissime pubescentibus, tarsis posticis albidis; antennis (♀) quam corpore longioribus, scapo antice rugoso-punctato.

Var. *Utroque elytro maculis tribus parvis fulvis in serie prope latus positis, notato.*

Long. 11.5-13.5, lat. 3.75 mm.

Hab. Sumatra: Si Rambé (*Modigliani*).

Head densely covered in front with reddish pubescence, on the lower border the cheeks and the sides of the mandibles with greyish pubescence; the vertex deep black, sparsely punctate. Prothorax scarcely longer than broad; the whole upper surface covered densely with red pubescence; the sides dark-brown. Scutellum red. Elytra dark-brown, strongly punctured in rows, which become somewhat irregular on the anterior part of the disc; each side bicarinate, with a row of punctures between the carinae, and another between the lower carina and the margin; apices with an outer spine and a short sutural tooth. Underside testaceous, covered with yellowish pubescence, sparsely in the middle and densely at the sides; last segment of the abdomen elongate, and tapering to an obtuse point behind. Legs blackish-brown, with a faint grey pubescence; hind tarsi whitish.

One of three female specimens examined differs from the other two in having three small fulvous spots along each elytron placed close to the lateral carina, the first at about one-fifth from the base, the second a little before, and the third a little behind, the middle, the two latter lying in a channel between the upper lateral carina and an obtuse carina along the middle of the disc.

60. *Glenea torquata*, sp. n.

Nigra: capitis fronte cretacea, macula parva rotunda nigra, inter oculos notata: fascia transversa basali prothoracis ad latera antrorsum et oblique producta, cretacea; elytris supra infuscatis, fascia angusta cretacea paullulo ante apicem, notatis: corpore subtus pedibusque nigris, plaga magna obliqua ad latus metasterni, et fasciis vel maculis abdominalis, cretaceis: antennis (♀) quam corpore longioribus.

Long. 13, lat. 3.5 mm.

Hab. Sumatra: Si Rambé (*Modigliani*).

Head covered in front with chalk-white pubescence, but marked between the eyes with a small round black spot; the cheeks also with a transverse white band. Prothorax not longer than broad; carinate along the middle, marked at the base with a broad white band which, at the sides is continued forwards obliquely to the front margin. Elytra somewhat dark-brown and faintly tomentose above, black and glabrous at the sides; marked near the apex with a narrow transverse white band; the disc strongly but somewhat irregularly punctured, the punctures in rows near the sides; each side bicarinate with a single row of punctures between the carinae; apices spined at the outer angle, shortly dentate at the suture.

61. *Glenea damalis*, sp. n.

Nigro-fusca, capite prothoraceque pube ferruginea dense obtectis, villis duabus dorsalibus nigris, fortiter punctatis, notatis, elytris fuscis, supra villis brevibus prope basin, fasciis sinuato-transversis prope medium, et fascia lata paullo ante apicem, ferrugineis; lateribus bicarinatis, fere toto ferrugineis; corpore subtus pedibusque pro parte majore pube ferruginea obtectis; antennis quam corpore vix longioribus, fuscis, articulo tertio in foemina versus apicem cinerascente.

Long. 13-14, lat. 3.8-4 mm.

Hab. Sumatra: Si Rambé (*Modigliani*).

A species easily recognizable by the rust-brown pubescence covering all the head and prothorax, with the exception of two parallel dorsal bands extending from the upper lobes of the eyes to the base of the pronotum, these bands being black and rather strongly punctured; covering also almost the whole of the sides of the elytra, and forming bands and spots on the disc, consisting of one or two short longitudinal bands on each near the base dilating into spots at the ends, a short transverse sinuate band on each at the middle with a few spots in front, and a broader sinuate, almost zig-zag, band behind it, and a broad transverse band separated from the apex by a narrow fuscous space. In the female, the body underneath, except along the middle line,

is covered with a similar rusty brown pubescence, and the legs also, except near the apex of the hind femora, are more or less rusty-brown; in the ♂, the rusty-brown colour is restricted more to the sides of the body, and to the base of the legs; in both sexes the hind tarsi are ashy-white above.

62. *Glenea erythrodera*, sp. n.

Nigro-fusca; capitis fronte dense pubescente, in medio pube fulvescente, ad latera vittalim albido-cinerascente; genis cinerascentibus: prothorace pube rufa dense oblecto, fascia angusta supra ad basin, nigra; elytris fortiter denseque punctatis, ad humeros acute prominentibus; post-pectore fere toto et abdomine in medio pube albida dense oblectis, abdominis lateribus nigro-fuscis; pedibus nigro-fuscis, duabus paribus anterioribus pro parte cinerascentibus; tarsis posticis albescentibus; antennis quam corpore longioribus.

Long. 11-13, lat. 3.5-4 mm.

Hab. Sumatra: Si Rambé (Modigliani).

Closely resembles *G. ruficollis*, Gah. in coloration, but differs in having a narrow black band across the base of the pronotum, the scutellum black, and a black band along each side of the abdomen. It is a broader and less elongate species than *ruficollis*, the pronotum has a short median carina at the base, the elytra are more strongly and more closely punctured, more acute at the shoulders, and much more feebly and obtusely costate on the disc. The two specimens examined are males, and in these the tarsal claws are simple.

63. *Glenea scripta*, sp. n.

Nigra; capitis genis, limbis oculorum et lineis duabus in vertice albidis: prothorace supra vittis angustis tribus et margine antico posticoque albidis; elytris sutura et utrinque villa angusta dorso-laterali, villa brevi medio-dorsali, macula ad medium et altera ad apicem, albidis; corpore subtus albo-cinereo, nigro-maculato. ♂ Capitis fronte longiore quam latiore; antennis quam corpore duplo longioribus, nigris; tibiis mediis versus apicem incrassatis; unguiculis

omnibus appendiculatis; segmento ultimo abdominis apice carinato.

Long. 11-15, lat. 3.25-4.75 mm.

Hab. Nias I. (*Modigliani*). Two ♂ specimens.

In markings, this species most resembles *G. interrupta*, Thoms., and *G. saperdoides*, Thoms., but differs from both in having the front of the head much narrower, and the antennae longer.

64. ***Glenea cassandra***, sp. n.

Nigra; capite prothoraceque pube luteo-flava dense oblectis illo macula nigra in fronte et altera pone utrumque oculum notato, hoc maculis quatuor nigris, duabus dorsalibus approximatis et duabus lateralibus, notato; elytris nigris, fascia lata luteo-flava inter medium apicemque posita, disco ante fasciam tenuiter griseo, pone fasciam per-nigro; corpore subtus pube luteo-flava oblecto, prosterno, mesosterno et maculis abdominis griseis, segmento ultimo nigro; antennis nigris, scapo antice carinato.

Long. 12.5-13.5 mm.

Hab. Engano I. (*Modigliani*). Two ♀ examples.

From *G. galathea* Thoms. to which it has most resemblance, this species may be distinguished by the fact that the lower lateral carina of each elytron becomes obsolete behind after reaching as far as the transverse yellow band, while the upper carina is continued to the outer apical spine. In *galathea*, on the other hand, the upper carina disappears behind and the lower one is continued to the apical spine.

65. ***Glenea paulina***, sp. n.

Atro-tomentosa; capite vittis duabus frontibus genisque albis; prothorace vitta mediana dorsali luteo-flava, et vittis duabus lateralibus albo-cinereis; scutello luteo-flavo; elytris utrisque plaga transversa ad medium et macula parva ad apicem luteo-flavis, notatis; corpore subtus medio griseo, ad latera albido, abdomine utrinque maculis glabris nigro-fuscis; pedibus testaceis aut nigris, tarsis posticis supra pallidis, antennis quam corpore longioribus, nigris.

Long. 10-12, lat. 3-3.25 mm.

Hab. Sumatra: Si Rambé (*Modigliani*). Three ♀ specimens. Somewhat similar in shape and colours to *G. funerula*, Thoms., but proportionately a little narrower and having a longitudinal luteous-yellow band on the disc of the prothorax instead of a transverse white band at the base.

66. *Chlorisanis similis*, sp. n.

Viridi-metallicus, supra crebre punctatus, elytris lateraliter obsolete carinatis, ad apicem rotundatis, humeris rotundatis.

Long. 11, lat. 3 mm.

Hab. Sumatra: Si Rambé (*Modigliani*). One example.

Metallic green, with the sutural and lateral margins of the elytra, the legs, and the antennae dark violaceous-blue; densely and rather strongly punctured on the pronotum and elytra, the head being almost as strongly but somewhat less densely punctate; pronotum with a small smooth tubercle just behind the middle; elytra furnished each with two feebly raised and rather obtuse carinae on the side, each elytron rounded at the apex. Body underneath faintly covered with grey pubescence, with small spots at the sides of the prothorax and mesothorax covered with a denser whitish pubescence, a spot of the same kind being present on each cheek.

This species though resembling *C. viridis*, Pasc., in colour, is almost generically distinct, owing to the rounded apices of the elytra, rounded shoulders, and the obtuse feebly raised lateral carinae. It is smaller than *viridis* and less strongly punctured.

67. *Oberca pygidialis*, sp. n.

Capite nigro: prothorace albido-testaceo, fascia transversa nigra aut maculis tribus ad basin, notato; scutello nigro; elytris fortiter punctatis albido-testaceis, macula humerali et vitta marginali antice abbreviata, nigris; corpore subtilis pallide-testaceo, pectore utrinque fascia nigra obliqua, abdomine maculis magnis aut fasciis nigris, notato, segmento ultimo in foemina fere toto nigro postice gradatim dilatato

et ad apicem nigro-ciliato, pedibus nigris, femoribus anticis totis, et mediis posticisque in dimidio basali flavo-testaceis.

Long. 16, lat. 3.25 mm.

Hab. Perak (*Doherty*); Sumatra: Pangherang-Pisang (*Modigliani*). Two ♀ specimens.

In this species, the last abdominal segment is almost entirely uncovered by the elytra and is gradually dilated behind; its ventral plate, except near the base, and its dorsal plate in the posterior half are black, with the hind margin fringed with black hairs. The specimen from Sumatra, while agreeing wholly in structural characters differs slightly in markings from the one from Perak. Instead of a black band, it has three black spots at the base of the prothorax; and the first and fourth segments of the abdomen are without black spots, the 2nd and 3rd having a large black spot on each side, whereas in the specimen from Perak, the first four segments of the abdomen are all marked with large black spots or bands.

68. ***Oberea maculiventris*, sp. n.**

O. clarae (Pasc.) affinis et persimilis sed segmento 2^o abdominis utrinque nigro-maculato, segmento primo in ♂ haud armato.

Hab. Sumatra: Pangherang-Pisang (*Modigliani*).

Very like *O. clara*, Pasc. (= *armata* Gahan) but easily distinguishable from that species by the presence of a large black spot on each side of the second abdominal segment, the third segment having sometimes also a small black spot on each side. The male is without the spiniform process on the first abdominal segment which characterises the male of *O. clara*.

69. ***Oberea opaca*, sp. n.**

O. birmanicae (Gahan) affinis; nigra; capite, prothorace, antennarum scapo, elytrorum tertia parte basali, femoribus anticis et mesosterno, fulvis; abdomine segmento primo toto et tribus sequentibus in medio, griseo-sericeis; elytris fortiter denseque punctatis, leviter pubescentibus, et opacis.

Long. 19, lat. 4 mm.

Hab. Sumatra: Si Rambé (*Modigliani*). One female example.

The more densely pubescent and entirely opaque elytra distinguish this species from *O. birmanica* Gah., *brevicollis* and *curialis* Pasc. to which it has much resemblance in general form and structural characters. In the latter species, the elytra are but very faintly pubescent, and are more or less nitid.

MENESIDA, gen. nov.

Resembling *Menesia* and *Saperda* in form. Eyes divided, with the two lobes of each approximated to one another. First joint of the antennae sub-cylindrical, reaching almost to the base of the prothorax. Elytra each obtusely rounded or truncate at the apex, without trace of lateral carinae. Legs moderate, the hind femora not reaching to the apex of the elytra, and the first joint of the hind tarsus not longer than the remaining joints together; tarsal claws all appendiculate.

This genus is best-placed in Lacordaire's group *Phytoeciides* near *Ossonis* Pasc., the completely divided eyes and shorter hind-legs distinguishing it from the latter.

70. *Menesida nigrita*, sp. n.

Nigra, supra griseo-pubescentis, capite sparse punctulato, genis et limbis oculorum albidis; prothorace utrinque albido bivittato; elytris sat dense punctatis, apice truncatis; corpore subtus lateraliter albido, medio cinerascete-pubescente, pedibus flavo-testaceis; antennis pallide fulvis, articulis 1°, 2° que nigris, 3° infuscato.

Long. 6.5, lat. 1.5 mm.

Hab. Sumatra: Si Rambé (*Modigliani*).

71. *Menesida marginalis*, sp. n.

Subtus cinereo, supra fulvo, dense pubescens; antennis fuscis, articulis 5-7^{um} testacco-brunneis; prothorace lateraliter albo-bivittato, inter vittis fusco; pedibus flavo-testaceis tibiis et femorum apice infuscatis, elytris dense punctatis,

utrisque ad apicem obtuse rotundatis, margine externo infuscato.

Long. 6, lat. 1.5 mm.

Hab. Sumatra: Si Rambé (*Modigliani*). One male example.

Densely covered above with pale tawny pubescence, and less densely below with ashy-grey pubescence; genae and two narrow vittae on each side of the prothorax ashy-white, the space between the two vittae of each side dark brown; outer margin of the elytra dark brown; antennae dark brown, with the 5th, 6th and 7th joints fulvous brown. Elytra densely and rather strongly punctured, but with the punctures obscured in great part by the pubescence, those on the outer part of the disc arranged somewhat in longitudinal rows. Front of head in ♂ rather narrow, with a very faintly raised median line.

72. **Eustathes basalis**, sp. n.

Capite fulvo-testaceo, maculis duabus frontilibus nigris, fronte convexo fortiter punctato, prothorace supra fulvo-testaceo, medio transversim paullo elevato, antice posticeque sulcato, sat distincte sed haud dense punctato; elytris nigris basi anguste testaceis, dense fortiterque punctatis, utrisque supra bicarinatis, corpore subtus pedibusque nigris, abdomine flavo-testaceo; antennis nigris, articulis 3^o ad 5^{um} basi ferrugineis, articulo 3^o subtus ciliato, quam 4^o vix longiore.

Long. 8, lat. 2.25 mm.

Hab. Sumatra: Si Rambé (*Modigliani*). Two ♀ examples.

This species and the next one are provisionally placed in the genus *Eustathes*, where for the present they may be regarded as forming a sub-genus characterised by having the 3rd joint of the antennae but little longer than the 4th, and the dorsal elevation of the prothorax transverse and much feebler than in typical *Eustathes*.

73. **Eustathes flavicans** sp. n.

Nigra, capite rufo-testaceo, pronoto elytrisque flavescens, his subnitidis; prothorace medio transversim paullo elevato, fortiter inaequaliter punctato antice posticeque sulcato; elytris sat sparse haud profundeque punctatis, utrisque

supra bicarinatis; antennis quam corpore brevioribus, articulo 3^o quam 4^o paullulo longiore.

Long. 10, lat. 3 mm.

Hab. Sumatra: Mt. Singalang (*Beccari*).

Body underneath black except near the front margin of the prosternum; legs black, with the front femora partly yellow. Prothorax wider at base than apex, transversely grooved in front and slightly raised across the middle, strongly but rather unevenly punctured, and faintly covered with ochreous pubescence. Elytra sparsely and rather feebly punctured, each with two dorsal carinae which extend neither to the base nor to the apex.

In the colour of the upper side, this species resembles *E. flava* Newm., but it is a much smaller species and differs considerably in the relative proportions of the 3rd and 4th joints of the antennae, and in the character of the pronotal elevation.

74. *Chreonoma argenteifrons*, sp. n.

Flavo-testacea, articulis quinque aut sex ultimis antennarum nigris aut fuscis; capitis fronte lata, supra paullulo depressa, in mare pube argenteo-albida sat dense oblecta; prothorace quadrato, prope basin transversim sulcato, disco sparse sat fortiterque punctato, haud tuberculato; elytris a basi usque pone medium fortiter et sub-serialim punctatis; antennis (♂) corpore fere aequilongis, articulo 3^o quam 4^o multo longiore; tarsis anticis mediisque in mare articulo 1^o dilatato, 2^o 3^oque conjunctis aequilongo.

Long. 7-10 mm.

Hab. Engano (*Modigliani*); and Perak (*Doherty*).

The characteristic silvery pubescence covering the front of the head in the male of this species extends on to the clypeus so as to obscure the line of demarcation between the clypeus and the front. The prothorax is parallel-sided, marked with a transverse groove near the base, but without a transverse groove near the apex. In the male, the first joint of the front and middle tarsi is as long as the 2nd and 3rd together, and broader than either; the 2nd shorter and narrower than the 3rd.